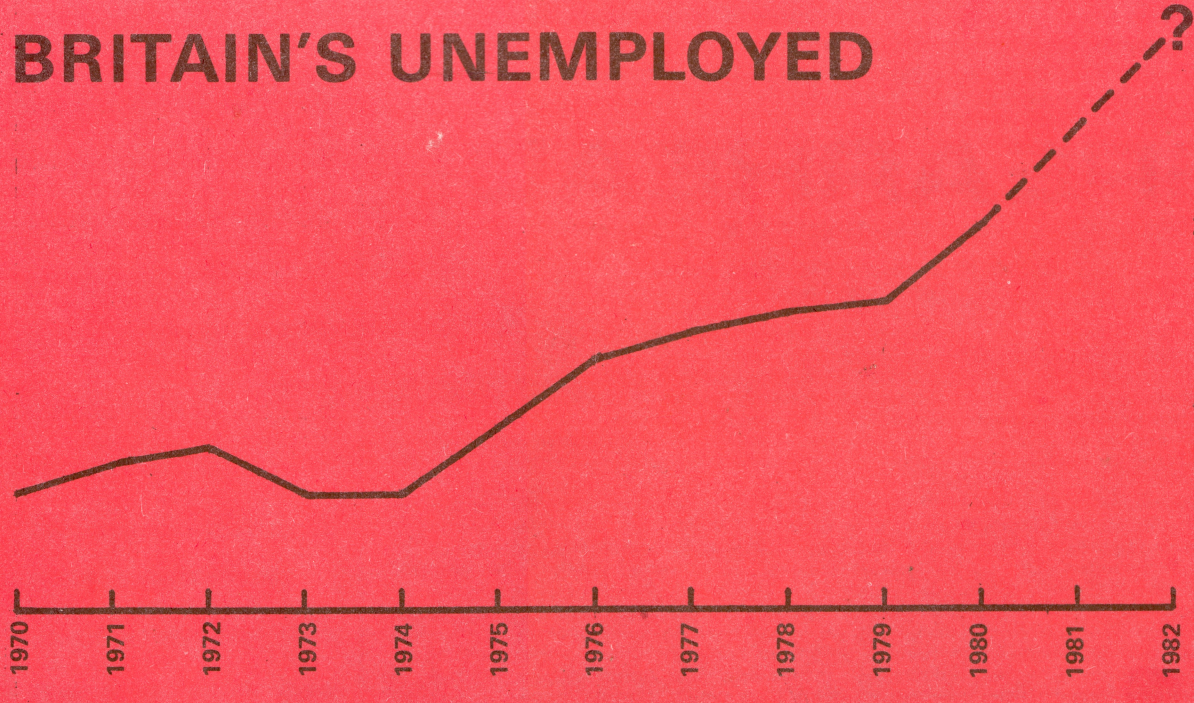
No. 143 SEPTEMBER 1980

Spearhead

30p

THATCHER'S GIFT TO SOCIALISM

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED



Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

What goes in Poland?

Events of political importance are seldom, these days, exactly as they appear. We should therefore be circumspect at this stage in coming to any firm conclusions about the nature of what is happening in Poland.

On the face of it, the strike in the Lenin Shipyard in Danzig (the correct name for the city described as 'Gdansk') is compounded of three elements: dissatisfaction with living and working conditions; the yearning for 'freedom', expressed in the quest for trade unions independent of party control; and pure national patriotism. Behind the surface, however, there may be other forces at work – as there usually are when developments of this magnitude occur in the modern world.

Contrary to popular supposition, there almost never is any such thing as a spontaneous revolt against established authority that comes from 'the workers' themselves; all 'workers' revolutions' in the real world (as distinct from the world of marxist mythology) have the backing, somewhere, of powerful interests, amply provided with money, and are master-minded by a middle-class intelligentsia, not usually distinguished by patriotic zeal.

And certainly no revolution that was nationalistically inspired, in any genuine sense, would receive the blessing of the Western capitalist press as has the recent Polish one.

What therefore are the missing elements in the Polish situation – the elements, that is, that do not appear on the surface in the reports that we in the West are permitted to read? It is early to say for certain but we might be permitted to make what could be called an educated guess.

One way of approaching the matter is to look at it in the context of dissent within the Soviet camp as a whole. There is much evidence that the forces behind this dissent are very different to those that are popularly imagined.

The Soviet Communist system was set up in the first place in 1917 by the International Money Power in the West – with the intention that it should serve as an instrument for a world revolution that had very little to do with the cause of the toiling masses but which was conceived as a means of centralising world power in the hands of its backers.

Since that time the Money Power has been faced with the constantly recurring problem of controlling the Frankenstein monster of its creation. In a wholly socialist system the Money Power can never control things internally; it therefore must exercise its control externally by being the regulator of the international loans, credits and trade by which the system survives. Its power, in other words, is effected by means of remote control rather than an on-the-spot control.

This necessity has become underlined more strongly with the passing of time. The political bosses during the early period in Soviet Russia were almost entirely people belonging to the same race as the masters of the Money Power themselves, and for a time this racial tie ensured an amicable co-ordination of policies between the ruling regimes of East and West. The two sections of this cosmopolitan elite directed in turn the capitalist and proletarian movements towards world revolution and world government, intended to meet finally in the form of a single apex.

Later events within the Communist system confounded those who had drawn up its original blueprint. Beginning with Stalin, a succession of Communist leaders emerged who possessed a will to power all of their own and who could not be relied upon to serve as the unquestioning co-partners in the international conspiracy that had given birth to the Communist system in the first place.

This tendency coincided with the weakening of the Jewish, and the strengthening of the Gentile, element in the Soviet power structure. While both elements were basically of gangster calibre, they comprised, for reasons of racial psychology, differing gangster mentalities, with an inbred tendency to see the objectives of Communism in differing terms. On the one hand, the tenets of the original Marx Manifesto were never taken seriously as ends in themselves but only as devices to create a revolutionary current that would place power in the hands of the Elders of Zion (or whomever their non-fictional counterparts may be). On the other hand, these tenets were to be read and followed literally and a new social order to be constructed according to them. Even here cynicism eventually came to replace idealism, as in the process of growing up and coming to grips with the real world even the Gentile Communist bosses came to see Marxist ideology for the infantile nonsense that it is, and thereafter also found it useful only as an instrument of power and self-advancement.

Conflicting groups

Notwithstanding this latter fact, there were nonetheless created separate and conflicting power groups and power motives each corresponding to the separate racial elements that go to make Soviet society: the Jewish element, as represented by Trotsky and his latter-day disciples (mostly outside Russia); the Asiatic element, as represented by Stalin (and possibly, judging

SPEARHEAD

No. 143 SEPTEMBER 1980

Seacroft, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex
Editor: John Tyndall

Spearhead exists to reflect a cross-section of contemporary British nationalist opinion. It is privately published by its founder and is independent of all political parties and groups.

Unless specifically stated to the contrary, the views expressed in signed articles or letters are the sole responsibility of their authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor or the policies of any political organisations *Spearhead* may support editorially.

The appearance of an advertisement in *Spearhead* is not necessarily indicative that the Editor has any knowledge of, interest in or support for the product, service, organisation or function advertised.

Spearhead welcomes enquiries from potential advertisers, to whom rates will be sent on request. Advertising matter, accompanied by pre-payment, must be submitted at least one month prior to the publishing date (normally the first day of each month) of the issue for which the advertisement is intended. The Editor reserves the right to refuse to publish advertisements submitted.

The Editor is pleased to receive from readers manuscripts of articles for possible publication which should normally be not longer than 1,250 words and typed in double-spacing. No payment is made for articles published, which become *Spearhead* copyright unless authors specifically request otherwise at the time they submit their manuscripts. The Editor reserves the right to shorten or otherwise amend articles accepted for publication should shortage of space or editorial judgment require such alteration to be made.

Those wishing to re-print *Spearhead* articles must first gain the permission of the Editor and undertake to include with the re-printed matter the author's name and the name and address of *Spearhead*.

by his physical appearance, Brezhnev); and the European element, as represented by Bukharin, Kruschev, Suslov and many more.

We must add to these factors a yet further factor: the force of Nationalism – to be specific, Great Russian Nationalism. This force, never obliterated at grass roots level in the original Revolution, obtained added impetus in the course of World War II, always referred to in Russia as "The Great Patriotic War". This force was certainly used, and even possibly felt, by Stalin (despite his race). It survives strongly today among the masses and even in the Communist Party and has to be taken into account by anyone interested in building a power base for himself in the system. Not least in importance, it is probably exceedingly potent among the military.

All these factors point to a reality which is all too often overlooked in our analysis of what is going on in the Communist Bloc: that that Bloc is not a monolithic one with a single power centre, a single interest, a single ideological orientation and a single global objective; it is, like the West, an uncomfortable alliance of separate powers, interests, ideologies and objectives. At times it looks as if one has the upper hand, at times another. The reshuffles and about-turns in the Soviet camp can be seen as a reflection of this.

In this situation the Money Power that reigns supreme in the Western World can only adapt and influence events as best it can. It is forced to recognise the limitations of the control it can exercise over events in the Communist Bloc and work within these limitations. Its most vital weapon is, as we have stated, the power it has to regulate loans, credits and trade. The potency of this weapon is increased by the in-built inefficiency of the Communist economy and its resulting dependence on outside help. A secondary weapon is the control exercised by the Money Power over the Western media. To the extent that the Soviets wish to influence public opinion in the West, this control is able indirectly to bear sometimes on Soviet policy.

Goodies and baddies

It is against this background that we must understand the news and views that circulate in the West concerning what is going on behind the Iron Curtain. Whenever a conflict emerges within the Communist camp between what appear to be the 'hard-liners' and those who seem to stand for 'liberalisation' a picture is immediately painted in our Western newspapers in which the former are depicted as the 'baddies' and the latter the 'goodies' of the piece. In fact such conflicts rarely have anything to do with the fairy-tale goodie/baddie syndrome but simply represent struggles between competing interests within the Communist and wider international system.

The support of the International Money Power will of course naturally go to whatever side in these conflicts is allied to its own interest the most closely, and it is in this context that we must examine the current Polish situation. Which interest there is fighting which? And with what interest does the Money Power side?

As indicated earlier, we can only conjecture at this stage. One clue, however, may lie in the economic sector.

The Polish Communist economy is in a mountain of debt to Western banks, i.e. the Money Power. This debt stood at £8.2 billion at the end of last year and is now probably nearer £9 billion. This year alone Poland is faced with a £3 billion bill for servicing her foreign debts and is having to borrow just to meet these interest charges. Once more the state bank, the Bank Handlowy, has had to go cap-in-hand to bankers in the West.

Quite obviously, this situation is not satisfactory to International Banksterdom, as it points to the impending total collapse of the Polish economy. It is the policy of the bankers that national economies should be in pawn to them but never to the point of total collapse. Obviously some drastic changes of direction in the economic policies of the Polish Government were required. These no doubt involved a change in the leadership of the Government at the same time.

It could be that the Money Power decided that the normal diplomatic pressures implicit in financial favours were not enough to bring this about and that some radical internal pressure would be required as well. As it has shown in the past that it is well able to engineer revolutions inside countries by remote control, it is not inconceivable that it could have had a part in the events at Danzig.

Important questions

These are only guesses at what lies behind the Polish developments and they may well prove to be wrong. One question, however, is worthy of consideration: could it not be that Mr. Lech Walesa and his strike committee had it quietly whispered in their ears beforehand that, should the Polish authorities be inclined to react harshly and brutally to their strike, certain very powerful international pressures would be brought to discourage them? This we shall probably never know, but it is indeed certain that the strike leaders, with ample past precedents before them, did not take a gamble that was not carefully calculated.

PRIESTS AT THE DOCKYARD
What is the true role of the Church?

Much remains still to be revealed about the forces at work behind the changes in Poland – for instance the precise role of the Catholic Church, which was well to the fore at Danzig. The Catholic Church in recent years has moved closer and closer into a position of common cause with the international power-elite – in return for which it has won considerable concessions in terms of freedom of operation behind the Iron Curtain. Was there a New York-Rome axis operating to bring about the events in the Lenin Shipyard and the reverberations throughout Poland that followed? Again, this is a question that it will take further events to answer conclusively.

In this analysis of what is going on in Poland we have perhaps asked more questions than we have given answers. It is necessary to adopt such an approach at this stage. As we said at the beginning, things these days are seldom as they appear. We hope to be able to comment more definitively later as events unfold.

TORY PHILOSOPHY OVER JOBLESS DRIVES MILLIONS INTO ARMS OF LEFT

THATCHER'S GIFT TO SOCIALISM

Anyone who goes to an average working men's club and questions those present — almost certain to be predominantly Labour voters — on their attitudes towards a range of the most important national and international issues will find that these attitudes are invariably much more right-wing than left-wing. This is even admitted, in despairing tones, by the intellectual organs of the middle class left whenever discussing popular feelings on Race, Crime and Punishment, Abortion, Defence, Education and much else. The working class, in Britain at least, has over the years shown a very healthy resistance to the quack prescriptions that the bourgeois liberal intelligentsia is always concocting for it.

It would seem a paradox therefore that at election times this class still votes predominantly for a left-wing party — a paradox, that is, until one perceives the true starkness of the alternative confronting it.

This starkness is never better brought home to us than in a period of developing distress, such as that in which we are now living. As unemployment tops 2 million for the first time since the hungry thirties, and the Government is put on the spot where it has to explain the policies that have led to that situation, one is reminded that there is really nothing surprising in this phenomenon of a right-thinking section of the community voting left. Tory attitudes on the great questions affecting working folk for over a century have made this a certainty.

In the same way as the Tories have turned millions of such folk towards the Labour Party, so have they turned great numbers of the most idealistic among our educated younger people towards the left of politics. Many of us who are nationalists today freely admit that we were socialists yesterday — or at least seriously flirted with the ideas of socialism — because of the proven failure of the international capitalist system over more than two centuries to provide the mass of British people with economic stability and social justice — to say nothing of providing the nation itself with the sinews of industrial success.

With deeper study we came to see that what passes today for 'socialism' provides no viable alternative to capitalism, and that in fact both systems are no more than the reverse sides of the same coin. But that is not how it appears at first to the uninformed student or to the working man, deprived as he is of the true facts that would enable him to perceive that a third alternative exists, which is neither capitalist nor socialist. The result is that revulsion against one manifest evil too easily stampedes too many people into an uncritical endorsement of something which, behind its well constructed facade of propaganda, is at least as great an evil.

"THE WORKERS' FAULT"

If there is one thing that tells us more about the Tory Government than its achievement of putting 2 million British workers on the dole, it is the rhetoric its spokesmen and spokeswomen employ to explain and justify that achievement. The jobless figure, it appears, is the fault of just about everyone but the Government itself! It is the fault of the trade unions for standing in the way of modernisation of industry, leading to greater efficiency. It is the fault of the British workers for demanding too much pay and not being sufficiently competitive. It is the fault of a world recession which is outside our control.

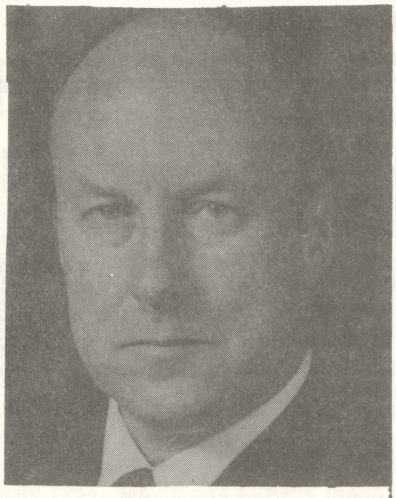
Particularly revealing is the willingness to blame the British workers. At a time when many thousands of these are being made redundant every week, thrown out of their jobs by German and Japanese imports, the best that the Tories seem to be able to say is that it is their own lookout — if they worked better and harder more people would buy British goods!

As a philosophy of government, this simply will not do. What it amounts to is a repudiation of what should be one of the first principles of government — that if things are run badly in a country, ultimately government must bear the responsibility. It is an old military adage that "there are no bad troops, only bad officers". This is the soldier's way of saying that battles are won and lost by the quality of the men in command, and that it's no good a lousy commander explaining away a defeat by protesting that his men have failed him. We believe that we must apply the same principles in every sector of the life of this country. If things aren't working, then the fault lies in the end with government — because it's the task of government to make things work — and for government to blame others, whether they be employers or employees, management or unions, is just an abdication of the responsibility of government. When a country is well governed, things in that country run well; when a country is badly governed, things in that country run badly. President Truman summed it up admirably with the notice he placed in his office: "The buck stops here".

Acceptance of the buck is no part of the philosophy of the present Government or of British Conservatism generally. The Tories now preside over a country where over 2 million are without work — but not a word that has come from the lips of any member of the Tory Government suggests that they have any plan or policy to remedy that situation. On the contrary, only further doses of the same medicine are promised. Behind this medicine there is the underlying attitude that creation of conditions whereby everyone may find work is not a government responsibility anyway.

Thus does a Tory Government make socialists — as Tories have been doing for many a long day. Of all the recruiters for the left in politics, none is more consistent and zealous than Conservative Central Office.

SOCIAL CREDIT: WHERE WE AGREE AND WHERE WE DIFFER



by

JOHN TYNDALL

THE ARTICLES and comments that Spearhead has printed over the years in reference to financial affairs, together with the financial policies of the National Front as outlined in its 1979 Election Manifesto, have stimulated some of our readers to write to us saying that our financial ideas are in fact in conformity with those of the Social Credit movement and that we should acknowledge this by paying tribute to the founder of that movement, Major C.H. Douglas.

I think it is time that we gave a reply to those readers, clarifying our position.

First let me say that between ourselves and Social Credit there are undoubted similarities in our analysis of what is wrong with the 'orthodox' system of finance — indeed the similarities are so close that it could almost be said that our views are identical. Much credit must certainly go to Major Douglas for the understanding of 'orthodox' finance that we have and for our ability to perceive both the practical flaws in that system and the evil intent behind those who have created and sustained it. No writer that I know has contributed more valuably to this study than the Social Credit founder, and I for one gladly acknowledge my debt to him. All that Spearhead and the National Front have said on the evils of the present system has been based on a set of facts to which Douglas and other Social Credit writers and theorists have contributed enormously.

At the same time it would only be fair to state that others too, who have not been Social Creditors and who have not endorsed all the conclusions of Social Credit, have contributed to our understanding. In my own case there is a debt to Arthur Kitson, A.N. Field, Gottfried Feder and George Knupffer, among others, that is no less than to Douglas and Co. In recent times I have had reason to be grateful also to Maurice Wade, whose articles we have often published in this magazine.

We are at one with Social Creditors in our view of the basic wrong that lies at the bottom of 'orthodox' finance, i.e. the power that has been given to the private banking sector to 'create' money in the form of interest-bearing loans that are not taken out of genuine deposits or trading profits legitimately earned. We are at one with Social Creditors in condemning the practices and consequences that have arisen from out of this power: on the one hand, the tendency of governments, particularly our own British governments, to look to loans created in this manner for all new money needed to fuel and expanding economy; on the other hand, the fact that there is constantly a discrepancy between the sum total of all the prices of goods and services available in the economy at any one time and the sum total of purchasing power in the hands of consumers whereby those goods and services may be bought. The purchasing power, as pointed out admirably by Douglas and his disciples, is always too little to enable goods and services to be paid for at the prices at which they are for sale. In other words, there is too little money in the economy rather than too much, as is claimed by the 'monetarist' school of thought which presently influences our own Government so strongly — too little in terms of the money that is available to buy what is produced.

THE ALTERNATIVE

So much for what is wrong with the system as it is. There is then the question of what we do to change it. What is our practical policy for remedying the evil that is built into the system? It is here that we begin to diverge from the Social Creditors.

We begin on the same ground. Obviously, the bankers' prerogative that lies at the root of the system must be ended by an act of law whereby bankers are placed in just the same position as any other private traders — of not being able to lend or invest money they do not rightly possess. Banks must be required to produce accounts which show that the sum total of their loans is not in excess of their receipts of money deposited or earned out of trading profits. The banks, in other words, must not be permitted to 'create' money, only to exchange it.

Obviously, the sole power to create money, i.e. to augment whatever money is presently circulating in the economy by new money aimed at expanding the economy, must lie with government.

Obviously, such creation of new money must occur, not as a loan, but as a free gift to the economy.

And obviously, it must be created in quantities that are calculated in accordance with the expansion of real wealth, so that money does not either rise or fall in value but remains the same.

Which would mean of course that the purchasing power in the hands of consumers — private and public — will be equal in sum total to that of all the prices of all goods and services created by the labour of the people.

Thus far there is no divergence between our own view and that of Social Credit.

But **how** in practical terms is such money to be created? How is the money to be put into the hands of the consumers to enable them to pay for what has been made available by the producers?

The answer put forward by Social Credit is what it calls a 'National Dividend'. Very simply, this means that the Government makes a free gift of money to every member of the population every so often, calculated at a figure which in the sum total given to the entire population would enable that population to have the purchasing power to consume all the wealth that the nation produces and at the price at which that wealth is for sale.

There is some difference of opinion among Social Creditors as to whether this free gift of money should be the same all round or graded in proportion to people's various incomes. If the money were graded, one way of issuing it would be in the form of income tax rebates. Whichever

Contd. overleaf

SOCIAL CREDIT

(Contd. from previous page)

method is adopted, the end is the same in terms of the object of placing a certain purchasing power in the hands of all the consumers in the economy.

Considered beside the present financial system, the 'National Dividend' would be a vast improvement on that system, and it would certainly, in conjunction with other reforms, achieve the objective of giving to the people the purchasing power to consume what they produce.

MAJOR FLAWS

There are certain major flaws in the 'National Dividend' idea, however, as we see it. First of all, it violates what surely should be a very basic economic ethic: it gives something for nothing; it gives to people able to earn an income an income that is not earned.

Secondly, it would necessitate an appalling bureaucracy. The apparatus needed to administer a system for the handing out of money regularly to many millions of people would be vast – and expensive to maintain. The system would of course be simplified if the money was the same for everybody – but in that case it would be ethically the less defensible. On the other hand, if the dividend was graded the task of working out just how much each individual was due to receive would increase an already enormous clerical function.

Thirdly, such a system would not solve the problem of government, national and local, raising the revenues necessary to finance public expenditure. If national and local government were not able to raise revenue by borrowing 'created' money from the banking sector, they would have to do so by borrowing legitimate money, which would be more limited in supply, or by means of taxes. The result of this is that the level of taxation would still be substantial.

Against this it may be argued by the Social Creditor that the populace will have much more money out of which to pay taxes. Against the taxes they have to pay would be the 'National Dividend' that they would receive.

Paying out money by a 'National Dividend' and then taking much of it back by taxes, however, is not an efficient way of organising a nation's finances – particularly on the scale that would be required. Like VAT, it would amount to passing a hell of a lot of money round in a circle, with much of it eventually coming back to where it started, and in the process running up huge bills in postage and the wages of the clerks that would be needed to operate the system.

Far better than the system of the 'National Dividend' is that of issuing the new money needed to expand the economy, and to pay for what we produce, in the form of expenditure on public works.

Periodically government can estimate the rate of increase in the gross national product. It accordance with that estimate, it can then spend into the economy an equivalent sum of money to cover a portion of its public expenditure. It would then require to raise the balance – if there were any balance – by taxation. At the very worst, the level of taxation would be vastly lower than at present. Taxation would in effect amount to:-

Required public expenditure – minus GNP

Whereas taxation at present represents:-

Required public expenditure – plus repayment (with interest) of money borrowed – minus new money borrowed

The money spent by the Government as a portion of public expenditure would find its way into the pockets of the consumers, either directly or indirectly, and it would therefore serve the same purpose as a 'National Dividend' – that of creating the purchasing power needed to buy what we produce.

REDUCED COST

At the same time it would reduce the administrative cost of the system to a fraction of what it would be under Social Credit methods. The ordinary man or woman in the street would get the equivalent of their 'National Dividend' in the form of having to pay much less in taxes, but we would cut out the practice of sending sums of money to many millions of people only to take it back again from them. With the saving of this waste, they would therefore be better off – as the cost of all government waste eventually ends up in the lap of the taxpayer.

And the other virtue of the system is that no-one would get something for nothing.

So, to summarise: the Social Credit analysis of what is wrong with the present financial system is sound, and we endorse it. The Social Credit remedy to that system is economically feasible and certainly preferable to the system as it exists. There is a price that we would have to pay for it, however, in administrative cost and also in the sacrifice of what we consider an important economic ethic. We believe that the system advocated by the National Front is far preferable.

Leaflets now available

THE OLD PARTIES ARE LETTING BRITISH INDUSTRY DIE: Updated version of the old NF leaflet of the same title attacking unemployment and giving the New National Front solution. Price: £3.20 per 1,000.

FED UP? Updated version of the old NF leaflet expounding general policies of the New National Front. Price: £3.20 per 1,000.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE? Updated version of the old NF leaflet exposing the similarities between the old parties on a number of vital issues and showing the contrast in the policies of the New National Front. Price: £3.20 per 1,000.

Postage costs are: £1.47 for 1,000; £1.86 for 2,000; £2.15 for 3,000; further rates should be estimated on the basis of 1,000 leaflets weighing 2.95kg.

Please send all orders with cash to: New National Front, P.O. Box 115, Hove, E. Sussex BN3 3SB.

Now available

THE CAMP OF THE SAINTS

This brilliant, controversial novel is about the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' of the world – the mighty white nations confronted by the legions of impoverished, starving black and yellow people known as the Third World.

Awesome in its dramatic descriptions, written with passion and an ironic eloquence, this compelling novel will infuriate some readers; yet no-one will forget it or remain unaffected by the questions it raises about the future of the world.
Price: £2.20 (inc. postage)

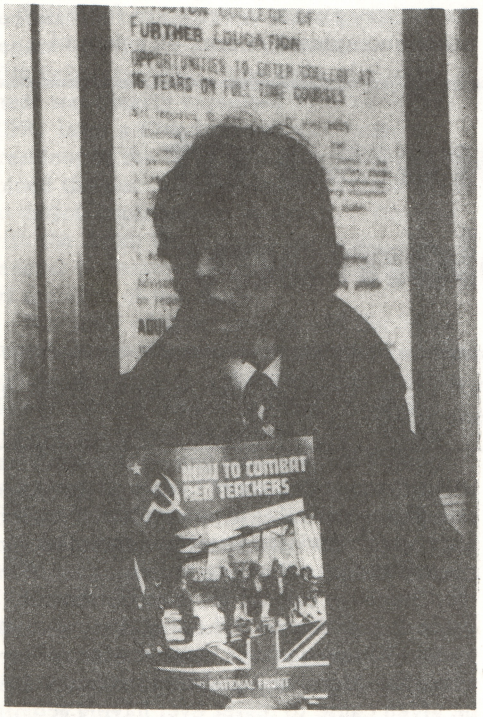
Order from:-

HISTORICAL REVIEW PRESS

Chapel Ascote, Ladbroke, Southam, Warks.

SHOW THE FLAG: Flags, poles, rosettes, etc. Send stamp for list: W. Brown, 20 Sutton Way, Heston, Middx. TW5 0JA.

National Front
YOUTH POLICY OR YOUTH CULT?



A PARTY OF ALL GENERATIONS

The youngster above selling NF literature and the men below, war veterans on the annual Remembrance Parade, are both essential elements in the National Front. The NF is not a party for one to the exclusion of the other but a movement for all nationally minded Britons.

THE IMPORTANCE of the role of young people in the National Front has been a generally accepted principle in the party since its inception in 1967, and increasingly so since a youth section, the Young National Front, was formed officially in 1977. Today there can be scarcely any party adherent, irrespective of faction, who will question the value of a party youth programme aimed at making a strong appeal to Britain's younger generation. In the reunified and reorganised party visualised by the founders of the New National Front youth recruitment and activities will occupy a place of high priority.

There is a danger, however, that in certain sectors of the party the youth idea has been allowed to get out of proportion, and that, instead of youth being seen as one of the essential elements of a party that appeals to all generations, it has become an obsession to be pursued to the detriment, even to the exclusion, of all other aspects of party development.

In this obsession there are many features characteristic of the political left. Youth is seen as always right, and is given the halo of representing everything best in society; in every conflict between the values of the younger and older generations the former are accorded precedence and the latter consigned to the dustbin. This approach to youth carries with it the flavour, not of leadership, but of pandering; and it appeals, not always to the finest, but often to the silliest tendencies to be found in young people.

One reader of ours was recently witness to a speech made by one of the party's most prominent figures to an audience at a branch meeting which happened to be comprised very largely of the younger generation. The speech consisted of a ranting adulation of the youth of the party to the obviously implied detriment of other age-groups in the party and its concluding message seemed to be that the National Front may as well start dispensing with almost everyone over 40 and indeed most people over 30 — because it was the youth that were going to bring us victory!

There is of course a psychological explanation for this kind of flight into inanity. Some folk reach their 30s, 40s and even later ages without ever really growing up. Such people, lacking the attribute of maturity themselves, find it a struggle to win, let alone maintain, credibility in the circles of those who are mature. Craving, as they often do, status, appreciation and authority, they become drawn increasingly towards the company of those very much younger than themselves — where they may acquire that which they crave, and feel safe in their possession of it, without ever having to achieve graduation to true adulthood. Some scoutmasters and choirmasters belong to this type; buffoons in the adult world, they can become little kings in the juvenile one in which they immerse themselves. Behind their professed dedication to the welfare of the young lies a deep-seated inadequacy which can survive undetected only in the society of innocents.

Let us hope that in the party of the future this unhealthy youth cult is replaced by a balanced appreciation of the things that all generations in turn can give to our great nationalist movement. We have in our young an element that supplies the priceless attributes of physical energy; a razor-keen dedication to party work that is not always possible later in life with the coming of family commitments and onerous occupational responsibilities; finally a mind not encrusted with old political ideas and therefore all the more receptive to new ones. Let us prize this asset and do all we can to increase and build on it. Where our young members show early signs of political maturity and leadership, let us by all means encourage their further development by giving them responsibility and challenge in the tasks that we set them. Let us recognise that, as a party with no prospects of power today, we must concentrate on preparing ourselves for power tomorrow.

All of these considerations argue in favour of an energetic youth policy. This is very different, however, to allowing ourselves to become a juvenile party, organised to satisfy juvenile fads and fancies — a mere 'fun' movement which progressively drives out the adult and the mature in spirit, including the most responsible among the very younger generation that we seek.

A word in praise of gunboat diplomacy

Reprinted with acknowledgements to FRONT LINE, organ of the National Front of Australia, G.P.O. Box 2696X, Melbourne, Victoria 3001.

MOST OF US have followed the long drawn-out drama resulting from the detainment of American diplomatic personnel by Marxist 'students' in Iran and some may be inclined to sympathise with the United States authorities over the situation in which they have been placed. But the fact is that the United States Government — and its President in particular — deserve nothing but contempt for the predicament in which their nation finds itself as a consequence of the storming of the United States Embassy in Teheran.

If this appears to be a harsh judgement, let us place it in perspective by emphasising that the kidnapping of the Embassy staff cannot be regarded as anything other than a barbarous act, mocking every principle which nations are bound to observe if they desire to maintain civilised channels of communication with one another. The knowledge that all embassies are used for purposes of espionage does not alter this view in the slightest.

Governments are well aware of the spying operations that are conducted by embassy staffs using diplomatic facilities. They monitor those operations as best they can but do not complain very loudly about them because the benefits of maintaining diplomatic relations, even with ideological enemies, far outweigh the disadvantages of maintaining these relations at anything less than official level. Negotiations between sovereign nations are best conducted on a direct government-to-government level, without the aid of a broker whose vested interests can only be guessed at. It is the job of the counter intelligence services to monitor espionage as best they can, and unless diplomats engage in gun running, drug-smuggling or openly subbersive activities, as some do, the host nation does not publicly intervene.

The combination of circumstances in Iran which led to the taking of diplomatic staff as hostages were not engineered by the Iranian authorities. They simply lacked the means of controlling a group of rampant Marxists and felt it expedient to play along rather than assert any authority over the matter. Besides, it conveniently diverted the attention of the masses from the awesome domestic problems faced by the country's new rulers — an indispensible bonus in containing popular discontent.

GOVERNMENT DUTY

Quite regardless of all this, the first duty of the US Government under the circumstances was to maintain, and be seen to maintain, the international authority befitting a first-rate power, however much this may have been reduced in recent decades. The securing of freedom for its nationals was a most desirable, but nonetheless secondary, consideration. Forthright action at the onset of the crisis — even an all-out attack which reduced the Embassy and its surrounds to rubble and resulted in the deaths of all the hostages, might not have been too high a price to pay. When a nation is ready to tolerate blackmail it is ready to tolerate almost anything. The essence of the hostage crisis was really not that a few score of American nationals had been imprisoned in defiance of accepted diplomatic rules, unpleasant though this obviously was to those involved and to their relatives. Its real significance was that the world-wide reputation and standing of a major power had been challenged. Unless this challenge was swiftly met by the resolve of an armoured fist, the entire population of the US would ultimately suffer from the loss of American prestige — because American inaction would inevitably be interpreted as weakness, especially by the Third World countries. Others would be encouraged to take on the ailing giant — and next time the challengers might not be a rag-tage communist mob but a coalition of nations in an aggressive mood.

As we all know, American political leadership failed utterly to defend vital national interests and integrity. Any President installed under the patronage of subterranean politico-financial forces and chosen principally because of his pliability could not possibly have reacted in anything but the weak and vacillating way Carter did when confronted with a state of affairs calling for toughness and decisiveness.

There was nothing new about what happened in Teheran; history tells us of many similar similar instances of diplomatic protocol being swept aside, either by the mob or by a government. There is one in particular which bears an uncanny parallel to the American headache induced by the events in Teheran, but which was solved in a way that markes starkly the depths to which Western political leadership and resolve have sunk. The story deserves to be related here.

For hundreds of years the Barabary Corsairs — the pirates of Algiers and other North African ports — preyed upon the shipping of all nations in the Mediterranean, stealing the merchandise and carrying off the crews and passengers to slavery. Even the most powerful and civilised countries paid these brigands tribute money to allow their vessels a safe passage from one port to another without fear of attack. By the early 19th Century, although Britain was the foremost naval power of the world, incredible as it may seem, she still observed the niceties of paying ransom money t the Barbary pirates in exchange for British nationals captured at sea. Payment of tribute money did not of course guarantee safe passage at all. It was a form of insurance which worked sometimes and other times did not, according to the whims of the Corsairs. Perhaps because of force of habit or because she did not realise her own power, Britain endured these insults. However, the Algerian plunderers were soon to be given cause to regret ever having set eyes on the Union Jack.

Just as today there are societies for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, so in the early 19th Century there were societies for the ransom and rescue of the Christian prisoners of the pirates. To illustrate the extent of the menace, in the two years up to the end of 1800, no fewer than 23 ships and 266 men sailing under the British flag carrying provisions to Nelson's fleet were captured by the Corsairs. It was only with difficulty that the British Consul was able to secure their release from the Dey, the ruler of Algiers.

MORE INSOLENT

Finding that the great powers took no concerted action against them, the pirates grew more and more insolent. For example, when the tribute money from Denmark was a little late in arriving, the Danish Consul, a retired Admiral, was fettered in irons and marched through the streets to prison. The next day he was sent out with the slaves to labour in public. Only when a deputation of the other Consuls protested to the Dey was the unfortunate man released. In 1808

Contd. on opposite page

the Dutch Consul was similarly treated, with the threat that if the tribute money was much later in arriving his wife and children would be publicly sold into slavery.

In view of recent events, it is supremely ironic that the first country to take action in these earlier times was the youngest — the newly constituted United States. In 1815 its government declared it would no longer pay tribute, and sent a fleet across the Atlantic, which, after some fighting and a blockade, obtained a treaty with the Corsair Government by which all American captives and properties were restored and immunity given to United States shipping. "Not a dollar for tribute, but millions for warships" was the proud slogan of the United States. It gave a fine lead to a humble Europe.

In 1816 Lord Exmouth was sent on a mission to the Barbary States by the British Government. The Ionian islands off the coast of Greece had become a dependency of Great Britain but, although the inhabitants were thus entitled to protection as British subjects, the ruffian gangs of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli continued to prey upon them and carry them off to slavery, as they did with the coastal inhabitants of Spain and Italy. Arriving at Algiers with a fleet of 18 warships, Lord Exmouth presented his demands, which were indignantly refused. The Dey pretended he had doubts about Lord Exmouth's authority to negotiate at all. Both he and the British Consul General were insulted in the streets and the Consul's wife, sister and daughter were turned out of their residence, driven into the town on foot and threatened with imprisonment. Other insults and indignities were heaped upon British nationals who ventured ashore. The Dey made it known that the Consul and his family would only be permitted to the safety of the anchored fleet when ransom money for some British hostages arrived.

Having no instructions to carry the matter further, Lord Exmouth reluctantly set sail for England. However, before the fleet departed the Dey of Algiers had sent a message to the port of Bona, where Britain had certain trading rights, largely carried out by Italians under British protection, ordering the arrest of all the Italians there. Instead, a contingent of Jannisaries, Turkish soldiers of a particularly violent and ruffianly type, attacked the Italian crewmen on shore as they were about to celebrate the Feast of the Ascension by a high mass. It should be explained that, although to all intents and purposes independent, the Dey and his subjects were supposed to be under the sovereignty of the Sultan of Turkey, hence the presence of the Turkish troops. A hundred of the defenceless Italians were murdered and as many more wounded, while 800 were taken prisoner. The British Vice Consul's house was pillaged and he narrowly escaped being killed.

ANY FORCE NECESSARY

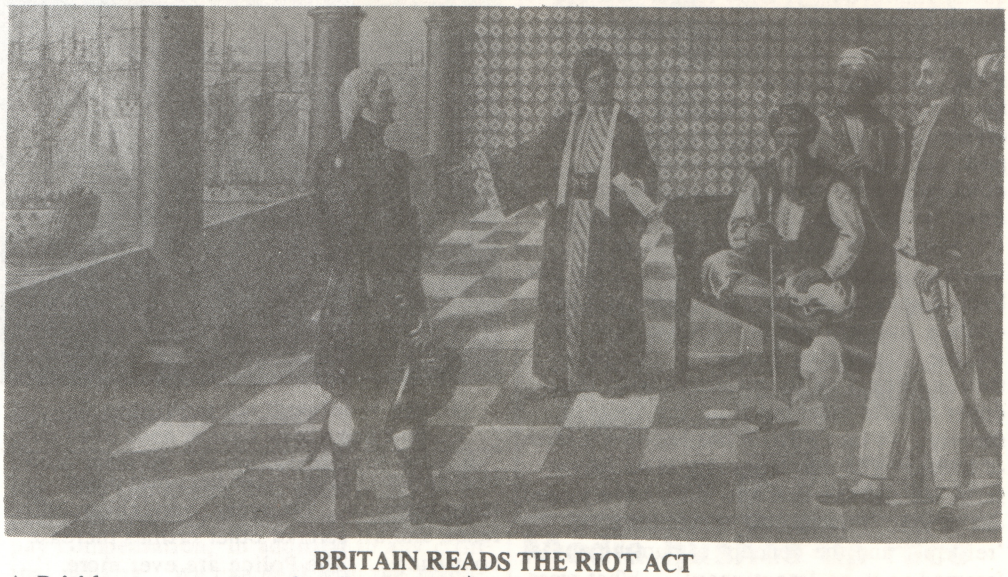
When the news reached London there was uproar. Lord Exmouth was ordered to return immediately and to use any force he might deem necessary to bring the Corsairs to their senses. At Gibraltar, his fleet met a Dutch squadron of 6 warships which sought permission to join the expedition and this was gladly granted.

Before combined fleet arrived back at Algiers, the Dey became aware that a hostile force was on its way. The Consul's wife and daughter were safely smuggled aboard a British troopship, but not so the Consul himself, who was subjected to more rigorous confinement.

As soon as he arrived, Lord Exmouth sent a boat under a flag of truce demanding that the Consul be released immediately. He declared that the Dey would be held personally responsible for any violence or insult that might be offered either to the Consul or to other British prisoners. The Dey refused all demands.

Then a shot was fired at the fleet from a shore battery and other shots followed. The fire was promptly returned and the Battle of Algiers had begun. It was one of the fiercest engagements to have taken place up to that time. The expenditure of ammunition by the British fleet broke all records. It fired nearly 118 tons of powder, 50,000 shot weighing more than 500 tons and nearly 1,000 shells. 128 Britons were killed and 690 wounded, while the Dutch lost 13 killed and suffered 52 wounded. Among the pirates, the killed and wounded are said to have numbered 6,000 and 7,000.

The Dey capitulated and as a result 1,642 captives of a dozen nationalities were sent on board the fleet, including 18 Britons. Besides being forced to return nearly 400,000 Spanish dollars which he had received from the Italian states since the beginning of the year, he had to make a public apology to the Consul, who escaped injury during the bombardment of the town due largely to his having been kept locked in a dungeon for its duration. In addition, the Dey was compelled to comply with a number of terms dictated by Captain Brisbane of the flagship Queen Charlotte.



BRITAIN READS THE RIOT ACT

A British envoy presents his Government's ultimatum to the Dey of Algiers as the British Fleet in the bay stands with its guns at the ready.

The action sounded the death knell of Corsair rule. A few months later the Dey was strangled by his own soldiers. This was the usual fate of the Deys of Algiers; some reigned only a few days before meeting violent deaths at the hands of their erstwhile supporters. It took another British expedition in 1824 and the French conquest a few years later before the Barbary pirates were reduced to impotence, but is gratifying that the naval bombardment benefitted not only Britons but the rest of the civilised world as well.

What a sorry contrast is presented by President Carter's reaction to the Iranian crisis and what a pity that the robust actions of our forbears, and those Americans too, are effectively blacked out by a perverse education system and mass media.

The lessons of 1815 and 1816 were that it is not always possible to avoid the shedding of blood in defence of vital national interests; the supreme sacrifice of the few buys freedom and dignity for the many.

In many ways times do not change.

The soft society: time for a rethink

by NOEL A. HUNT

BRITAIN has now had almost two full generations of the Welfare State. Much work and thought, and immense amounts of money, have been expended on it. Housing, Education, Social Services, Public Health and other amenities have been vastly improved. It is no longer possible to starve in Britain or to be deprived of medical treatment. The so-called 'war on want' has largely been won, and the national cake is generally regarded as being divided in a much fairer way than in the past. Some people would see it as the competent supporting the incompetent more lavishly than they have ever done.

Along with this improvement in the material condition of the people, there has been a general relaxation of rules and standards — culminating in what has been called the 'Permissive Society'. The tone-setting elite is no longer drawn from the upper middle class but from the dregs of society. In fact elitism has become a term of abuse. The death penalty is no longer inflicted and the lash and birch have passed out of use. Prisons now concentrate on 'reform', and the concept of punishment is frowned upon as 'reactionary'. What were once regarded as serious crimes are now dealt with by suspended sentences.

The social scientist, the social engineer, the penologist and every variety of do-gooder have been given carte blanche to set up what liberals and 'progressives' regard as the perfect society, and they have made the most of their opportunity.

The argument underlying this tendency is that man is basically good but is made bad by his environment. Improve the environment and man will improve too. After all the improvements that have been made in living conditions and standards in Britain since the year 1900, society should, according to this theory, be happier, more orderly and more moral than it was 80 years ago. That is the logic of the social scientist.

These useless looking erks are typical soft society products

SOMETHING GONE WRONG

But something seems to have gone badly wrong. In spite of the enormous improvements mentioned, our society has become notable for sourness, discontent and a carping envy. Our cities are the filthiest in Europe and our moral standards are an international joke. Life becomes daily more insecure. Thuggery, vandalism, violence and all sorts of other crimes increase continually. The Police are ever more subject to abuse and assault and ever more frequently required to go about armed. Drug abuse, muggings and senseless assaults on the helpless are rife. The courts are clogged with serious cases and the jails are full to overflowing. Yet most people today live under economic and social conditions which would have been thought utopian a couple of generations ago. We have done what we were told we should do and improved man's environment. Why did he not improve as we were promised he would? What went wrong?

We might begin our answer by noting that the doctrine of the perfectibility of man — the idea that one can change human nature — has been popular with the woolly witted for centuries. Lamarck and Lysenko close to our time were only two of the most recent of a long line. It is one of the perennial illusions, and is indeed a central belief in socialism and part of the dogma of Marxism-Leninism. 'Progressives' hold that man is a fallen angel; most of us know in our hearts that he is a risen ape — small potatoes and few in the hill, as Kipling once observed.

As soon as the liberal was allowed to begin putting his ideas into practice things began to go wrong. This gave rise to another typical aspect of liberal thinking: the limitless ability to be unmoved by facts. Most of us, having tried a course of action and seen it go wrong, assume that we have made an error and rethink our position. Not so the liberal; his recipe for the cure of a disease is more, and yet more, of the thing that caused it. If the removal of legal sanctions leads to a rise in crime, the remedy of the liberal is not to reimpose the sanctions but to remove more of them. This is what we have allowed to happen and the results are all around us.

BREEDING DOWN

One of the results of a welfare state is a great extension of medical care, coupled with a belief that human life is in some way 'sacred'. As a result there is an increase in population, since everything born is kept alive and encouraged to breed. Obviously, the least competent and provident sections of the populace will increase faster than any other. The thrifty and the competent, plagued by taxes to support the drones, have fewer children. The national stock is thus bred down rather than up. The

Contd. on opposite page

least desirable elements in society increase with frightening speed, while the valuable stocks decrease with equal rapidity. What is worse, this increase in low-grade stocks is geometrical, not arithmetical. This social imbalance tends to create an unstable society. This is the situation that we have allowed to arise, while at the same time relaxing controls formerly imposed on the lawless.

Yet a moment's thought would have warned us — and certainly should have warned our legislators. We all know that in every thousand human beings there are a number who can only be dragooned into acceptable social behaviour by the threat of instant, and if necessary severe, punishment if they transgress. A welfare state leads quickly to a great increase in the numbers of these people. If one wishes to have a welfare state, one must accept that this is one of the results, and one must ensure that our laws, our numbers of Police and our courts are adequate to deal with them. Yet Britain opted for the welfare state and its genetic consequences while relaxing these controls and holding that the rights of the individual must prevail against those of society. This can only increase social instability.

Not content with creating this tendency to instability, we have now decided to throw our country open to large-scale coloured immigration. The immigrants that are coming in naturally bring with them a variety of manners, customs, outlooks and beliefs which differ widely from ours. They are not necessarily any better or any worse than ours, only different. Their abnormally high birthrate (by White standards), the fact that they cannot be assimilated into our nation, and our attempts to adjust our culture to accomodate these intruders, are all factors which make for further instability. To make things worse, we scorn any idea of racial or genetic differences and treat these people as if they were subject to the same moral imperatives as ourselves.

FALSE GOSPEL

The tendency towards instability is increased by Britain's rapid decline into godlessness. With the churches involved in politics and preaching the social gospel rather than the gospel of Christ, society has lost a valuable stabilising influence. The 'permissiveness' so sedulously touted by the mass media and unchecked either by Church or State makes parents less inclined to discipline their children and to instil proper principles of behaviour. Encouraged to reject discipline at home and to mock authority at school, knowing that they will not be punished, these children go into the world with the belief that they have many rights but no duties or responsibilities.

It seems clear that we must make one of two choices. We can allow matters to drift as they are doing now. If this is the choice, then we shall eventually have to deal with total anarchy. There is an iron law of politics which states that anarchy is invariably followed by dictatorship. If that is what we want for Britain, then we can just do nothing. Alternatively, we can say "Enough!" and take steps to restore the quality of our national life to what it once was.

It will take a long time of course. It will involve some difficult rethinking, and the recognition that much of what we have been taught to think is actually bunkum. The media and the social sciences will fight every inch of the way — think of all those well paid jobs that would be at risk!

But some things could be done quite quickly. We could for instance announce that we will not tolerate any longer murder, violence, theft and vandalism. The way to reduce the number of murders is to hang murderers. The majority of British people know this and would support such a move. We could lay it down as axiomatic that those who hurt people by the use of violence would be hurt in return — by the birch or the lash, in addition to any other penalty imposed.

We can admit that the theories of penologists have been proved wrong and make a prison sentence uncomfortable and exhausting. We can ensure that when injury to person or property occurs those responsible pay compensation, in addition to any criminal penalty. We can deal with the juvenile vandal by making his family pay for the damage he does. In most cases the law to enable us to do this already exists: what is needed is the determination to enforce it.

The knowledge that compensation for damage to property would be a first deduction from the family income would be a powerful deterrent.

Suspended sentences should be judiciously used and with some regard for common sense. In the case of an offender of reasonable intelligence, the fact of a suspended sentence hanging over him may well make him more careful; in the case of one with very limited intelligence, who acts on blind impulse, such a sentence is quite useless.

There seems no reason why young criminals should be kept in comfort at expensive rehabilitation centres when a few stokes of the birch and the payment of compensation are all that are needed.

There is a widespread public unease about the matters we have mentioned, and it is up to those of us who aim for political office to offer and make heard policies that will stamp out these evils. If they do not, a great chance will be lost.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

The cult of softness, which is the theme of this book, is a recurring phenomenon in the history of nations, and becomes pronounced in a period of decline, as was the case in the sunset of the Roman Empire. The great periods in a nation's history, the age of Elizabeth and the Victorian age in our own, are always distinguished by the uncritical acceptance, at least by the ruling class, of an exacting code, the validity of which is unquestioned even by those who fail to practise what they might be ready to preach. In the ages of decadence it is those who do preach a revolt against these standards who become the dominant influence and thus prepare the way for the new barbarians to seize power either by invasion from without or by rebellion from within. Today the Communist nations, who are less infected by the cult of softness, may be destined for a role in the modern world analogous to that of the barbarians who overthrew the Roman Empire.

Sir Arnold Lunn
THE CULT OF SOFTNESS

Media hushes up race violence in Gloucester

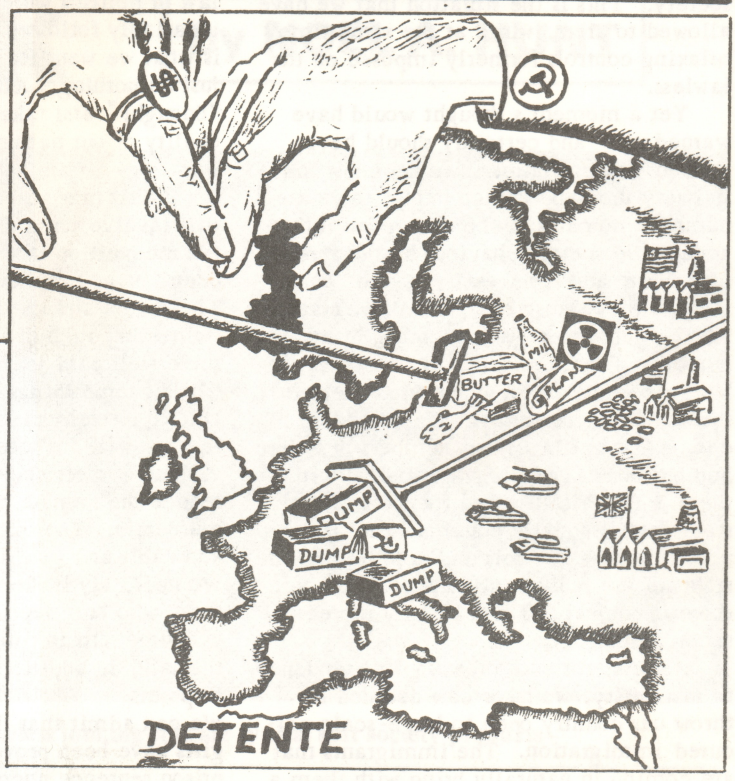
Years ago Spearhead revealed race trouble in the city of Gloucester that had been hushed up by the mass media and only mentioned in the local newspapers. The same thing happened again early this month.

A reign of terror was brought by Black youths to the Barton Street area of the city on September 4th. For a week beforehand there had been several incidents involving the youths, then on the evening of Wednesday they were strutting noisily about the area with transistor radios turned up to deafening pitch playing jungle music. A local publican, Mr. Peter Abbey, asked them to turn the volume down and was immediately set about and ended up in hospital with a fractured skull. Later a police officer, P.C. John Larner, repeated the request and had a brick thrown through the window of his patrol car.

80 Blacks armed with stones then went on a rampage through the city. Said one publican's wife: "I have been in the trade 25 years and I have never experienced anything like this."

THE REAL COLD WAR

CLIFF MORRISON looks behind the activities of the one-worlders



WHY DOES THE WEST regularly supply its supposed enemy, the Soviet Bloc, with food, finance and high technology? Ignoring for now the historical dimension, let us examine a few economic facts.

Charles Levinson, Secretary General of the International Federation of Chemical, Energy and General Workers' Unions, reports that two salient features stem from the fact of most of the large capitalist banks having set up East European branches: (1) The Western banking system, capitalism's strategic underpinning, is totally and critically extended or 'loaned' into the Communist system and dependent on its stability as a condition of repayment; (2) The size of the debt overhang will be so enormous in 1980 (US$100 billion) that any serious threat of default by any one Communist country would induce tremors and a possible collapse of the West's monetary and financial system. By 1990 the debt will have doubled.

However, there are more physical links. Thanks to lower overheads, no worries about pollution or health and safety regulations and other such benefits, many Western multi-nationals have set up factories, leased or by joint venture agreement, behind the Iron Curtain. How many? Well, in 1978 there were over 156 'free world' multi-nationals with Moscow offices.

From such co-operation comes much of the 'dumping' which aggravates the unemployment caused by companies closing Western factories and relocating. Western capitalists are paid interest, rent and dividends in goods; this often includes items other than those made in joint-venture plants.

So, apart from their agreed share of output, the multi-nationals have an additional quantity to be disposed of in Western markets, usually through third parties. The heads of the multi-nationals, and Western politicians, know perfectly well that the 'cooling' of detente is a myth. They do not need to export to countries where they are already major producers! At the same time there were over 80 acknowledged Soviet and over 200 other COMECON-owned, or joint-venture, companies in the developed capitalist countries, all of which are of a type to serve, not to weaken, the economy of their Communist parent. Many are wholesalers for Soviet exports; a significant part of their stock is manufactured by slave labour in political prisons and 'psychiatric hospitals'. Apparently some Western companies also exploit Soviet dissidents in this way.

The progressive weakening of the Western nations' economies (though not those of the ubiquitous international banks) and bolstering up of the Communist regimes would seem a contradiction of capitalist free-enterprise principles. Not so. Such concepts have no place in these arrangements. The companies concerned are monopolists, oligopolists or in cartels. As Levinson observed, to interpret their behaviour as though they were mere capitalists would "only serve to reinforce the real powers sitting smugly behind their tattered concepts". The ruling elite of business and finance is above the capitalist system that created it. It consists of the hyper-capitalists — people of such material wealth that their sole interest lies in **power.**

WORLD MASTERY THE PRIZE

Already effectively ruling the West, through economic resources, control of the media and bought career politicians, this elite only has one prize left to win: world mastery. Its commercial empire was built by ruthlessness and intrigue; why drop a winning formula?

A dozen giant international banks dominate the world's credit and money markets. By business and personal intermarriage, they are already tightly interlinked. They own and operate the World Bank and International Monetary Fund; through the present monetary system it is they who 'create' our money — as a book-entry on which we all pay interest but which costs them nothing. The 'national banks' are hopelessly in their debt; and their ruling elite constantly seeks greater political control through institutions set up by their employees within the West's political and business establishment.

One of the longest running of these is the 'Atlantic Union'. This seeks effectively to annexe Britain and Europe to the USA as a step to world-dictatorship. A resolution to this effect narrowly failed passing in Congress in 1973 and more narrowly in 1975. In 1980 it has been resurrected, ostensibly because of world tensions, but is presented as a 'directorate' of selected politicians of Britain, Germany, France and the USA. Since the elite controls the ultra-expensive election system in America and the economies of Europe, this will serve to institutionalise the power the Rockefeller (Chase Manhattan), Rothschild, Lazard-Freres and other international banks have over our lives. Little wonder that McGregor and Prior, the governors seconded from Lazards, are systematically gutting the

Contd. on opposite page

British steel industry. Steelworks exist elsewhere in their Atlantic Union!

"We shall have world government whether you like it or not, by conquest or consent..." announced James Warburg, member of the Council on Foreign Relations, which is grudgingly admitted to be the premier policy-making body in America and is staffed mainly by Rockefeller nominees. In 1947 Warburg was a founder-member of the United World Federalists; his declaration of intent was made to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the 17th February 1950. The style of government was clearly expressed by Cord Meyer (CFR, later a CIA director) and the first President of the UWF: "...once having joined the one-world federated government, no nation couls secede or revolt... because with the Atom Bomb in its possession the Federal Government would blow that nation off the face of the earth."

But what of disarmament and the SALT negotiations? We are constantly told of the horrors of war, but is that fear deliberately used to further ulterior political motives? In 1974 Zbigniew Brzezinski (CFR, Trilateral Commission and currently US Foreign Secretary) wrote: "The world is not likely to unite (willingly) behind a common ideology or a super-government. The only practical hope is that it will now respond to a common concern for its own survival..."

Now consider the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, organisers of SALT, 1968 revision of State Department Publication 7277:-

> "Since 1959, the agreed ultimate goal of the negotiations has been general and complete disarmament, i.e. the total elimination of all armed forces and armaments except those needed to maintain internal order within states and to furnish the United Nations with peace forces... While the reductions were taking place, a UN peace force would be established and developed, and, by the time the plan was completed, it would be so strong that no nation could challenge it."

SALT 1 allowed the Soviets military superiority. SALT 2 is an interim stage. SALT 3 will fulfill the updated Publication 7277:-

> "In Stage 3 progressive controlled disarmament and continuously developing principles and procedures of international law would proceed to a point where no state would have the military power to challenge the progressively strengthened UN peace force."

Disarmament is a lie. A supra-national military police would have exclusive use of the Bomb; no nation would be allowed to develop a defence against its coercive power. As for peaceful dissent, there can be little doubt what "maintaining internal order" would mean. Why should the Soviet elite worry about World Government? It is their control system it would be using, with them as co-governors. Their country estates would be enlarged but their subjects would have nowhere to which to escape.

Likewise, why should the billionaire elite of the contemporary Western World, or its loyal functionaries, worry if there is to be a form of one-world socialism? It sets up, and effectively controls, the world economic system of today and the various international agencies, covering practically every aspect of life and including the UN. The theoretical ownership of £billions hardly matters, but the control of, and power from, these billions does.

KISSINGER IN PROFILE
The arch one-world conspirator gives President Nixon his orders

CONTROL OF RESOURCES

Certainly, ownership or control of resources might be held by world agencies "for the good of all mankind" — a beautifully vague and abstract concept, open to all kinds of abuse; impossible in reality yet, with the aid of the mass-media, guaranteed to work upon the 'social conscience' of the present-day voter. What matter! These resources would be controlled by bureaucrats so remote from the standardised masses as to be virtually unassailable.

It is common nowadays to hear academics expound the policies set by the internationalist elite, as though they were revelations come to save the world. Galbraith, the economist, member of the CFR (funded by Rockefeller) is a liberal with little regard for the nation-state. He visualises our future governors as drawn from the present academic elite, which "gains power in a socially complex society from its capacity for social invention — and while its power must rest on its ability to attract the support of attached and unattached individuals, in the future its numbers will command respect".

Doubtless, the internal security police will ensure due respect from the human guinea-pigs subjected to "social invention".

Herbert Marcuse, the Marxist philosopher, was actually paid by the Rockefeller Foundation to write his books, condemning capitalism and calling for a "new order". Of the 191 top academic centres in the USA in 1975, some 107 were financially dependent on the Ford Foundation; 18 were controlled by the Rockefeller Foundation; 11 of the 12 major universities with institutes for foreign studies rely on Ford, likewise 83 research centres... so it continues. The worst example in Britain is the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), alter ego of the CFR and similarly financed. Whose interests do you think they serve?

Another establishment which educates our politicians and administrators is the London School of Economics and Political Science. Its Director, Ralf Dahrendorf, declares the nation-state to be obsolete. This trainer of the nation's economists and

Contd. overleaf

THE REAL COLD WAR

(Contd. from previous page)

policy-makers favours the devolution of such matters as Social Security(!) but believes that other features of government, such as the management of vital resources, should be transferred to international controllers.

Food is the most vital resource of a nation — apart from people — followed by energy. Henry Kissinger, long-time Rockefeller aide and pillar of the CFR, has always declared that his goal is to create a 'New World Order'. Washington freelance columnist Paul Scott reports: "It is Kissinger's belief, according to his aides, that by controlling food one can control people, and by controlling energy, especially oil, one can control nations and their financial systems. By placing food and oil under international control along with the world's monetary system, Kissinger is convinced that a loosely-knit world government operating under the framework of the United Nations can become a reality..."

Britain could be self-sufficient in energy were our resources fully under national control. But this on its own would be to no avail unless we withdrew from the international financial network, since the resultant national wealth could only reach the people through the financial structure. Were the banks to be nationalised, yet remain enmeshed in international commerce, the public would still be indebted to the international financiers for every pound created. The problem cannot be solved by any policy based on internationalist dogmas; internationalism is itself the problem.

As regards food, the same criteria apply. Only a nationalist philosophy can allow a maximisation of self-sufficiency in basic commodities, thereby safeguarding our freedom.

One obvious method of persuading a population that 'world government' is beneficial is to render their existing society so unstable, so torn with violence, conflict and diversity of cultures and loyalties as to be inherently ungovernable by peaceful means. In such circumstances, external government would be offered as the "only way of salvation", whatever the cost. The ingredients for such coercion have been assembled in Britain; already there have been sporadic signs of the disintegration of stable society. The first victims of widespread anarchy would be the small businesses, smashed by the red 'rentamob'. Trader and craftsman, clerk and labourer, all alike would become the proletarian serfs of the New Order.

NO PEACE

Nor would such international government bring peace. Those who have read 1984 will remember the variable-enemy wars — to keep the people too busy to question their lot.

Politicians often assert that trade and other international relations make war less likely. Their claim has little factual basis; history and logic prove that the more non-essential interdependencies there are between countries, the greater the potential for conflict.

On the 22nd July 1980 Levinson exposed on television matters of grave concern, not only with regard to the multi-national conspiracy but also the fact that for decades top politicians of the parties in parliament have, with their US and Continental counterparts, been regularly in attendance at secretive conferences run by Rockefeller and other international financiers. There is not the slightest doubt that existing in parallel with the legitimate, elected government of this country is a big-business government, dedicated solely to furthering the interests of the internationalist elite, and those in Westminster supposedly to serve the British people are nothing but the tools of this big-business government. The mere fact of the secrecy surrounding these international conferences that they attend is a pointer to their having something to hide.

Through Bilderberg, the Trilateral Commission, Atlantic Union, Chatham House, the Institute for Strategic Studies and other subversive organisations, these politicians become masters of misinformation behind which they hide their treachery.

Of all the British political parties, only one has ever spoken out against this web of duplicity and intrigue and opposed the schemes of the internationalists to subjugate our country — and the vicious attacks to which it has been subjected as a result are proof enough that it has touched a raw nerve of those currently in power.

From: STEVEN BOOKS , P.O. Box 112, London N22 6AW (all prices include postage)

LETTER TO THE POPE ON HIS VISIT TO AUSCHWITZ by Leon Degrelle (50p)

Degrelle, who now lives in Spain, was the leader of the pre-war Rexist movement in Belgium. During the war he was the most decorated non-German to survive action on the Eastern Front.

LIFTING THE LID OFF THE ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE (40p)

A publication produced by the National Front Ex-Servicemen's Association. It exposes the Communists and Jews who lead ANAL.

MURDER OF LAWRENCE OF ARABIA by Mathew Eden (£7.00)

A novel which reaches the same conclusions as most patriotic students of the 1930s: Lawrence killed by the secret service because of his sympathy with the Blackshirts and with the Arabs in the Middle East.

NUREMBERG AND OTHER WAR CRIMES TRIALS by Richard Harwood (£1.00)

Exposes the sordid details of how fake confessions were obtained and how it became impossible to get a fair trial for the defendants.

RHODESIA CONDEMNS by A. J. Peck (£1.30)

A hard cover book describing the feelings of the people in Rhodesia after UDI was declared. Attacked by the BBC and Daily Mirror.

RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES OF THE INDO-EUROPEANS by Prof. Hans Gunther (£1.25)

A description of the spirit and form which religion in its various aspects has been given by the Indo-European through millenia.

THE CAMP OF THE SAINTS by Jean Raspail (£2.20)

A chilling novel about the end of the White world.

RACE, INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION (40p)

An answer to the National Union of Teachers booklet which was intended to be used to encourage the mongrelisation of our race. This book, written by a team of trained biologists, deals with every aspect of the subject point by point.

RACES AND PEOPLES OF EUROPE by Bertil J. Lundman (£1.50)

A study, with illustrations, of the ethnic types that go to make up the nations of Europe.

LOCAL UNITS: LATEST COUNT

There are now 47 local units of the New National Front, with many more likely to be formed during the next two months. To date the units registered are as follows:-

Plymouth; Plymouth East; Torbay; Grimsby; Basingstoke & Andover; Harlow; Brighton & Hove; Worthing; Hull; Bolton & Bury; Warrington; Greenwich; Bromley; Gateshead; Shropshire; Ashford (Kent); Bodmin; Truro; Exeter; Coventry; Enfield; Derby; Dorchester; Bath; East Sussex; Epsom; Loughton; Walsall; Lichfield & Tamworth; Glasgow; Bedford; West Dorset; Chelmsford; Epping; North Devon; North Cornwall; Camborne & Falmouth; Ealing; Rochdale; Bournemouth; Manchester; Liverpool; Leeds; Dartford; Swale; West Devon; Lewisham & Southwark.

All but about half a dozen of these units represent the majority of the strength of previous National Front units in their areas that have declared their support for the New NF.

In a number of areas regional organisations have been formed to co-ordinate these units together. In others they will be formed very shortly.

Many units have told us that they will be affiliating themselves with us after the National Front AGM in October.

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

SPEARHEAD FUND

As stated in our April issue, we have a deficit of nearly £400 as a result of bad debts owing to us. We need to raise this money to meet our own financial commitments. We ask our readers and supporters to give generously in order that we may raise the money quickly. Please make out your postal orders or cheques to Spearhead, and send them to: Seacroft, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

SPECIAL REPORT

SOUTH WEST FORGES AHEAD

From the day when the New National Front was launched, support for it in the South West of England has been almost total. This region, comprising Devon and Cornwall, was one of the party's great success areas in 1976-78. In 1979 and early 1980 there was a decline and activity lapsed, due mainly to dissatisfaction with the way in which things were being run on the Directorate. Since the formation of the New NF there has been a great upsurge of enthusiasm and activity in the area; several previously defunct units have been revitalised and recruitment is on the increase.

Besides Plymouth Branch, organised by Len Bearsford-Walker and the hub of the region, units have been forming and growing from Camborne & Falmouth in the South West to North Devon in the North East. The main activator in the former group is Malcolm Swingler, who campaigned hard as parliamentary candidate in the last General Election. In the latter area, North Devon, a keen group has been formed under the leadership of Ray Hill.

Len Bearsford-Walker, in addition to leading Plymouth Branch, has undertaken the task of Organiser for the whole region. He has in turn appointed two regional liaison officers: Tom Stone, responsible for Cornwall, and Derek Merry, responsible for Devon. To these two officers must go much of the credit for the revitalisation of the party in their respective counties.

Derek Merry has also been responsible for the formation of a youth activities group headed by the very dedicated Andrew Perrin of Plymouth.

The NNF has obtained a good deal of publicity in the region, and this has been due largely to the work of John Price, Press Officer of the Plymouth Branch.

In Plymouth David Bearsford-Walker, Branch Treasurer, has launched two schemes for making the branch the most prosperous in the country, one of which is an HQ Club purchase fund, which has already made a good start.

Torbay group has been reactivated under Don Spry and an Exeter Group has been formed under Sid Johnson. Small groups also exist in Truro, Gunnislake and Tavistock. The once strong Bodmin unit collapsed during 1979 but has now been reactivated, although it will take some time to be restored to its former strength. There is also a very active East Plymouth Group under Ken Libby.

Just as this report was being prepared it was heard that Nick Carter, who was the NF candidate in Bodmin in the General Election, has declared his full support for the New NF.

On September 27th the region will be holding its first major activity since the formation of the New NF. This will be a meeting in Plymouth at which party leader John Tyndall will be speaking.

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to ensure obtaining copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain quantities for redistribution.

Those wishing for copies for themselves each month should take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the amount applicable.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick in box where applicable):-

British Isles: £5.25 ☐ Overseas unsealed surface mail: £5.60 ☐ Overseas sealed surface mail: £7.90 ☐

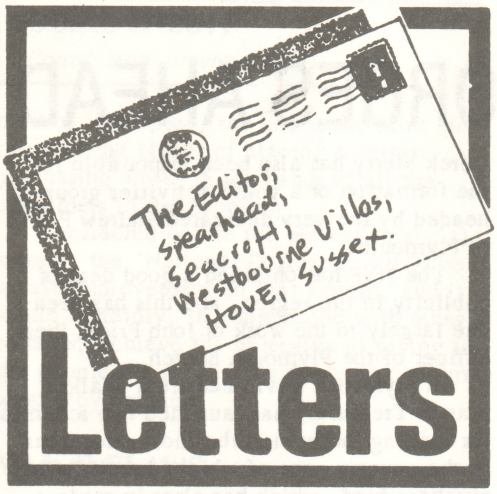
Unsealed air mail Europe & Middle East: £7.42 ☐ Unsealed air mail Canada, USA, South America and Africa: £8.58 ☐ Unsealed air mail Australia, New Zealand, Far East: £9.28 ☐

Please note: These overseas rates apply if remittance is by international money order; if remittance is by cheque an additional charge of 25p applies, as our bankers require this as commission for the handling of all foreign cheques.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: 24p ea.; 20-49 copies: 21p ea.; 50-99 copies: 18p ea.; 100-199 copies: 16p ea.; 200-499 copies: 13p ea.; 500 copies & over: 12p ea. (For advice on postal rates, please contact our office).

All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: Seacroft, Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.



Letters

SIR: Enoch Powell's speech at Dorking, reproduced in the last issue of Spearhead, is a timely message to all true nationalists in that it points out that the tasks facing us are so great that the system of Liberal Democracy which we have at present will be simply inadequate to deal with the vast problems of immigration with which we are landed.

At a time when the nationalist movement is itself going through a leadership crisis, one should take a good look at the disastrous situation that Britain is in today and imagine just what the future holds.

'Democracy', as we know it, has failed our nation, and far too many nationalists are under the impression that it can somehow serve as an adequate system for our own movement. Along with this is the naive belief that if the National Front has a 'Mr. Clean' to lead it, and if at the same time it bends over backwards to show how 'democratic' it is, our movement will forge ahead in Britain and win power quickly. They fail to realise that the path to victory is a very long and difficult one and that there are no short cuts.

Only a leadership with iron will will stand any chance of achieving victory.

When we look at the present failings of our so-called 'democratic' society, how can we imagine that the political system that we have will be adequate to cope with the chaos of a breakdown in law and order that is bound to happen in the future with the way that things are going?

We should be able to see from the experience of what has happened to our own party what a futile and ineffectual system Liberal Democracy is. With a system that permitted stronger leadership, I am certain that we would never have had the splits we have had. Only through strong leadership is the party going to be united, and only by a united party can we grow again to the strength that we will need to win victory in Britain.

R. RHODES
Gloucester

SIR: Having read the article "The road to infinity" last month, I feel I must reply to some things in it which leave me with a nasty taste.

The writer seems to assume that all those against space flights are liberal minded. Well, I certainly am not liberal-minded but I am, and will remain, an opponent of space exploration.

The removal of the boundary of the final frontier to space and infinity, which would release man from his earthly limitations, is something that we nationalists should condemn. If it is wrong to dismantle the barriers between nations that have existed for many centuries, why should we believe it right to dismantle the barrier that divides earth from the heavens?

One could almost be forgiven for believing that the article itself was written by a liberal who was trying to justify the cost of sending men to the Moon by quoting some 'positive results' that he would claim have brought benefits to mankind. Whatever these benefits are, they don't seem to have brought much security and peace of mind to either the Black Man or White Man.

The writer points to an article by Willis Carto in which it is stated:-

> "We are now headed for the stars, and there is no power in heaven or on earth to stop us."

No power in heaven? What about God? Does the writer not consider what God may think of man's invasion (for that is what it is) into His, and only His, territory?

Has the White Man so little fear of his maker that he feels confident enough to invade the heavens without fear of retribution?

The scriptures are quite clear on this matter. In Genesis 11:4 it says:-

> "And they said, Go to, let us build a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth."

In Genesis 11: Verses 5 and 6, God's reply is quite clear to those who understand their Bible.

The White Man may well have made a name for himself by proving his superiority over the lower species of humans, though I have a suspicion that the latter are quite content to watch him from a distance; but he has also proved that he has absolutely no regard whatsoever for God's laws and commandments, which strictly forbid men to enter the boundaries of heaven, God's Kingdom. To quote the Bible again:-

> "Earth have I given to mankind for an inheritance, but heaven is mine, saith The Lord."

We as nationalists have accepted the Bible's teaching against the mixing of different races. We would also do well to accept its teaching against the venturing of man into the heavens.

As an organ of the nationalist viewpoint, Instauration seems very sadly to be espousing a doctrine more akin to atheism.

G. LINTOTT
Portslade, Sussex

SIR: I congratulate you on your integrity and loyalty. However, I must point out that the troubles you have been having are not uncommon in any party or in any country, and unfortunately I cannot see a way out — at least within the party framework.

I cannot support parties or party policies. I prefer to support the integrity, honesty and truthfulness of men like yourself.

Having made a close study of this terrible world for the past forty years, and at the same time having been a close disciple of the teachings of Major C.H. Douglas and the Social Credit philosophy, I am more than convinced of the wisdom of his words when he said that civilisation, if it is to be saved, will eventually be saved by men few in quantity but great in quality, knowing exactly what to do and when to do it.

F.C. CODNER
Tallygaroopna, Australia

SIR: According to the media, the West Indian Carnival on August Bank Holiday was a happy and peaceful affair. Only 53 arrests were made and 31 people were injured, including 9 policemen!

For which, I suppose, we should all be grateful — and go back to sleep!

B.L. HODGES
Liverpool

SIR: James Crossbow's article about the fall of White Rhodesia was most apposite. What the writer could have said more about, however, was the role of the press in rotting the will to resist of most Rhodesians.

I believe that one of the duties incumbent on us in the future is to re-examine the whole concept of 'press freedom' as we have believed in it in the past. Certainly, the press should be free to act as the forum for constructive criticism of the government and for the ventilating of new ideas and debate. But it should never be allowed to extend its activities to a function that is anti-national and contrary to the overall interests of the people it is supposed to serve.

K. WOODRUFF
Basildon, Essex

NF Australia in support

This declaration supporting the New National Front was recently published in *Front Line*, the Australian NF journal.

NATIONAL FRONT NEWS

Many readers have asked us to provide some information or comment on the fortunes of the British National Front, which has as most are aware, experienced a period of immense difficulty over the past year. It has never been our aim or intention to "take sides" in any internal dispute occurring within other patriot organisations or parties and it is understood by most that the Australian and British National Fronts are entirely independent political parties, notwithstanding the cordiality which has typified relations between them. This is only natural, as both are fighting in different parts of the world for the same fundamental aims and ideals and are linked by bonds of sentiment based upon a common race, history, tradition and language.

The pertinent facts illustrating the troubles faced by the British National Front are as follows: After the General Election in the U.K. last year, certain dissident factions within the party which had mostly kept their silence previously, saw that the time was ripe to launch their takeover bid. The psychological moment could not be better due to widespread disillusion amongst the rank and file following their unrewarded exertions during the election campaign.

It is neither possible nor necessary to go into detail about the origins or composition of the dissident factions. Suffice to say that Mr. John Tyndall, who had led the party as Chairman during its two periods of greatest growth and achievement and whose personal integrity and loyalty to the cause of British nationalism are widely recognised, had been elected to the Chairmanship once more in September of last year. However, he had been aware for a long time of certain weaknesses in the Constitution, the main one being that although the NF despised the lack of leadership and accountability of the established political institutions, it was even more liberal in its own organisation than the parties it opposed electorally. For example, under the existing Constitution the Chairman's vote carried no more weight than those of any of the other members of the 20 member Directorate, despite the fact that his responsibilities were enormous and theirs, individually at least, almost negligible.

The Chairman's powers were totally inadequate to deal with an internal rebellion or to provide the necessary force with which to rally the nation in the struggles ahead. In recognition of this fact Mr. Tyndall resigned his position after the Directorate had refused him permission to call an Extraordinary General Meeting at which he could explain the dire predicament of the party to its membership and gain their approval to rectify matters. This step was only taken as a last resort in recognition of the reality that the party could not survive until the next scheduled Annual General Meeting.

Following his resignation the party has rapidly disintegrated, exactly as he predicted it would. Just recently though, in a move which many had hoped for, Mr. Tyndall has launched the New National Front in a valiant effort to draw together the best elements of British nationalism into an instrument capable once again of offering effective opposition to the nation's tormentors. We extend to him every good wish in this endeavour.

N.N.F. FORMS ORGANISATION FOR NORTH OF ENGLAND

A new regional structure for the North of England New National Front was set up at a meeting in Leeds on the 5th September attended by party Chairman John Tyndall together with officials representing branches and groups throughout the Northern area.

A Yorkshire and Humberside region was formed, with the Hull, Grimsby and Leeds branches co-ordinating their efforts under that region. A regional council was instituted with Tony Braithwaite, Jack Noble and Mike Gibson representing respectively those branches. In addition, Colin Bayliss and Eddy Morrison were appointed as regional liaison officers.

A North Western Region, incorporating the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire and Cumbria, was also set up. Marshall Bridge (Bolton and Bury), Alan Fletcher (Warrington) and Ray Marsh (Rochdale) will sit on this council, alongside Kenneth Bernal and John Green, who will serve as liaison officers for the region.

Representing the North East of England at the meeting were Gordon Stridiron, George Bainbridge and Jim Lawrie, all of Gateshead group.

A programme of future activities for the three Northern regions was discussed, and it was agreed that, in addition to routine regional council and branch meetings, representatives of the three regions would meet once quarterly for the purpose of the co-ordination of activities over the whole Northern area.

The activities agreed upon will in all regions focus particularly on the issue of unemployment, and to this purpose representatives were requested to set up study groups for the production of leaflets and other publicity material concentrating on the sectors of industry worst hit in their respective areas, such as fishing, textiles, steel, motors and heavy engineering.

Plans for a regional newsletter were laid.

Mr. Tyndall stressed to the delegates present the importance of more local initiative being shown in the organisation of propaganda and recruiting campaigns.

* * *

Mr. Tyndall had addressed a meeting the previous evening in Manchester, which was attended by about 20 local members and a few extra who had come over from Liverpool. He outlined to those present the background of events leading to the setting up of the New National Front and in the question time that followed many people present indicated that they had previously been greatly misinformed about matters and that they were in firm support of the NNF. As a result of this meeting sufficient support now exists for the setting up of NNF groups in both Manchester and Liverpool and meetings to this purpose are to be held shortly.

LIVELY SOCIAL ON THE RIVER

The first of a programme of social events held by the New National Front got underway on August 30th with a boat trip on the Thames in London, with bar and music laid on.

The event was organised by Ealing

AT THE PARTY
On left, John Tyndall and his wife Valerie. On right, Jock Shaw and two lady members.

Branch Chairman Jock Shaw, ably assisted by Mrs. June Dunster of Greenwich Branch. It was attended by party Chairman John Tyndall and his wife and several other leading officers. A thoroughly good time was had by all.

A social activities committee of the New NF has been formed, and several more events have been planned for the coming months.

BRITAIN'S CRISIS: JOHN TYNDALL TO ADDRESS SERIES OF MEETINGS

JOHN TYNDALL will be addressing a series of meetings over the coming months on the theme of Britain's mounting unemployment crisis and the nationalist solution. During September and October meetings have been planned for Hull, Plymouth and London.

In the interests of security and good order, all these meetings will be open only to National Front or New National Front members and their friends.

In the case of all three events, the meetings will be followed by evening socials to which the same conditions of admission will apply.

The first two occasions will have taken place before this issue of Spearhead reaches its readers and they are mentioned only for interest. Interested nationalists will be circulated about them through other channels.

Readers should hear about the London meeting in time to attend it if they should wish and they are advised to pay particular attention to the rendezvous details. Details of the social will given at the meeting and through bulletins.

More meetings are planned for November and December. Watch Spearhead for particulars.

HULL (Saturday, September 20th)
This meeting will deal with the theme of unemployment, particularly in respect of the run-down of the British fishing industry. It will be followed by a wreath-laying ceremony in memory of that industry.

PLYMOUTH (Saturday, September 27th)
The theme of unemployment again, with emphasis on traditional industries of the South-West.

LONDON (Saturday, October 11th)
John Tyndall speaks as the guest of a friendly patriotic organisation, again mostly about unemployment. Also speaking: Kenneth McKilliam and Charles Parker. Rendezvous Victoria Station forecourt 1.30 to 2.00 p.m.

ON THE OTHER FRONT

Midlands march shows tragic decline of a once great party

A measure of the alarming decline of the National Front was provided by the attendance figures for the march that took place in Nuneaton on August 17th. No more than 400-500 took part, whereas the attendance for a similar march a couple of years ago would have been at least 1,500.

We mention this, not in an attitude of gloating, but in one of sorrow. The National Front is our party — the party that we, among others, have laboured and sacrificed many years to build. The fact that at the present moment we are obliged by circumstances to carry out operations for that party independently of its ruling Directorate does not diminish our loyalty to it or the keenness with which we feel its ups and downs. The condition to which the party has now been reduced is nothing short of tragic and a quite appalling indictment of those who have presided over its affairs during 1980.

FLOP WRITTEN UP AS VICTORY

Predictably, the Directorate has attempted to represent what was a gigantic flop as a magnificent victory by the issue of an extra large bulletin in which newspaper reports surrounding the event are reproduced in photo-copy form. Clearly the object of this exercise is distract the members' attention away from the pathetic turn-out and towards the publicity that focussed upon it. While in normal circumstances the pursuit and achievement of publicity is an admirable thing, publicity of a kind that only exposes weakness is almost worse than no publicity at all.

National Front News, which has now become just the mouthpiece of the faction controlling the party's Directorate, has attempted to explain the poor attendances on recent marches as being due to the fear that many members have of getting caught up in the usual red-inspired violence that accompanies the marches. While this may be true of a small number, we do not believe for a moment that it is true of the majority that has stayed away — and in fact we consider such a claim to be a gross insult to hundreds of loyal members who have demonstrated their courage amply on many occasions. The truth is that these members have for the most part boycotted the marches because of their disgust at the party leadership generally and the organiser of party marches particularly.

APPALLING TREATMENT

Notwithstanding that we share this disgust, we are still bound to say that we think the party was treated appallingly in having its original march (due to be held in West Bromwich) banned by the Government merely on account of the threat of violence from its opponents. On this occasion it could not even be claimed that the march was racially 'provocative', as its theme had nothing to do with race but was concerned with unemployment.

The National Front must in the months to come be organised to make the very maximum impact in opposing and exposing this assault on free speech carried out by the red mobs in partnership with the Tory Government — because it is something that affects all of us, irrespective of factions. This means that the National Front must become once again a united party under a leadership that has the confidence of the great majority of active British nationalists. The sooner those in control of the Directorate recognise and carry out the internal changes necessary to make this unity possible, the better for everyone.

POLICE STOP PROTEST WALK

Martin Webster arrives in West Bromwich accompanied by two teenagers (on left of picture) for protest walk, only to be sent away by Police.

CM funk debate with Tyndall

In the course of the internal split in the National Front in 1979 Luton Branch of the party sided with the so-called 'Constitutional Movement' faction. Now, after about a year of seeing that faction make little progress, some members of the branch are starting to reconsider their loyalties and ask questions. This led to an invitation being made to John Tyndall to visit the branch on the 10th October and debate the issues dividing the party with a spokesman for the 'Constitutional Movement'. In accordance with his policy of being prepared to meet and debate with anyone over such matters, Mr. Tyndall accepted.

Subsequently the invitation came to the attention of the CM leadership and the Luton branch was thereupon instructed to cancel the invitation, which it did.

In the letter informing Mr. Tyndall of the cancellation the reason given was that nine months previously the leaders of the CM sought a meeting with him but he refused.

In fact no proposal whatever was made to Mr. Tyndall concerning any such meeting. Had it been, he would have willingly consented, as he has been prepared at all times to meet anyone of the key figures concerned in the party divisions with a view to discussing how those divisions might be healed.

It quite clear that the real reason for the cancellation of the debate is that the representatives of the 'Constitutional Movement' are simply frightened to meet and debate with Mr. Tyndall in front of their members.

This is an excellent example of the sort of cowardice pointed out by Mr. Tyndall in his article 'A commentary on power struggles', which appeared in last month's Spearhead.

The gutter press gains a recruit

by GEOFF LINTOTT

Brighton Branch comes back to life again!

MORE than 30 current and former members of the NF living in the Brighton and Hove area attended a meeting on Friday 18th July in order to reform the local Branch.

During the previous two years any members – especially youngsters – who showed the slightest spirit and activism were systematically hounded out of the Branch by its former Organiser, Mr. Charles Parker.

Eventually the Branch dwindled to a hard core of nine people – five elderly folk plus three of Mr. Parker's relatives – meeting in Mr. Parker's front room.

When Mr. Parker left the NF to become Deputy-Leader of a splinter group NF members and supporters throughout the area re-activated themselves and reformed the Branch.

Mr. Harold Jones was elected Organiser, Mr. Ted Budden was elected Chairman, Mrs. Joan Polsue was elected Secretary, Mr. Des Fenwick was elected Treasurer and Mr. Martin Wingfield was elected Elections Officer.

So keen were the members to get back to work that Mr. Jones was nominated to contest a local Council ward by-election before the Branch had been officially reformed.

The purpose of fighting the election was to hold a public meeting – the first in the town for years. (Mr. Parker had forbidden Mr. Jones to hold a meeting on the last occasion he stood for the Council.)

Guest speaker at the election meeting was NF National Activities Organiser Martin Webster, who defeated attempts by Red and Zionist hecklers to shout him down.

A local Councillor has demanded that Mr. Webster be prosecuted under the Race Relations Act.

It seems to me that Martin Webster's National Front News has descended to the level of the Fleet Street gutter press.

Reproduced on the left is an excerpt from one of the latest issues. It speaks of Brighton branch of the NF "coming to life again" after having allegedly been run down by Mr. Charles Parker. As one of the younger members of this branch, I can tell readers the true facts.

Brighton & Hove branch, and the Sussex Region, were a shambles when Charles Parker took them over in 1977. The branch had not managed to fight one single seat in the October 1974 General Election and the region only one. Through sheer hard work and prudent management of finances, Charles Parker, devotedly helped by his wife Violet, resurrected both the branch and the region. At the last election all three seats in Brighton and Hove were fought and ten in the region as a whole.

Perhaps readers would like to know something about the committee of the new branch that has been formed in support of NFHQ. The Chairman was one of those who supported the disloyal faction that broke away in 1976 to form the 'National Party' under Kingsley Read and was put on a black list of about fifty traitors who would never be allowed to come back into the NF. The Secretary up till recently supported the so-called 'Constitutional Movement' faction until she realised that it was going to lose. The Elections Officer was responsible for 'losing' another branch, Worthing, several hundreds of pounds of hard-won funds and was expelled as a result – only to be reinstated by the Directorate because Webster thought him a useful ally against Mr. Parker. In the much vaunted election in which the Organiser stood he managed to get 27 votes!

Find out about the New National Front

Send 20p for information pack.

To:
P.O. BOX 115
HOVE
E. SUSSEX BN3 3SB
(Tel. 0273 777540)

Name.....

Address.....

.....

.....

I enclose.....

Printed and published by Albion Press, Hove